Abstract

A spread spectrum noise shaper uses a modulation technique to achieve a greater signal-to-noise or signal-to-interference ratio (SNR or SIR). The technique doubles the system SIR, in principle. This doubling yields a doubling in system capacity. SNR is increased by receiving the spread spectrum signal in the presence of less noise near the edge of the spread spectrum bandwidth. The technique requires only small additions to a conventional spread spectrum system, in the form of an extra modulator at the transmitter, and an extra demodulator and filter at the receiver.